C. M. Mathews Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1794. [N° 1699.

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ARTHUR FENNER, Esq;

Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly, at their Session in October last past, passed the following Act, viz.

"Forasmuch as it is the Duty of all Men to acknowledge, with the sincerest Gratitude, the Goodness of the Supreme Being, and, with the deepest Humility, to supplicate his benign Protection, and the merciful Forgiveness of their Transgressions:

"*It is therefore Voted and Resolved*, That [illegible], the *Twentieth* Day of *November*, in the present Year, be appointed to be observed as a Day of Public THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, to ALMIGHTY GOD: And that it be, and hereby is, recommended to the People of this State, to assemble at their usual Places of public Worship, on that Day, and with grateful Hearts to offer up Thanksgiving and Praise to the Creator and Preserver of the Universe, for his manifold Goodness to us and to all Men: For that it hath pleased Him in a great Measure to lengthen out the Peace and Tranquility of the United States; to prosper our Agriculture; to succour and protect our Trade and Commerce in so great a Degree; to inspire our Citizens with a Spirit of Enterprize in Manufactures, and other Improvements in the Arts and Conveniences of Life; to conciliate a friendly Disposition among foreign Powers towards these United States; and to effectuate, in so many Countries, a liberal Inquiry for the Means of human Happiness, and a Disposition to establish the Dignity of Man:—And to beseech ALMIGHTY GOD mercifully to forgive all our Transgressions; to continue and secure to us the Blessings of civil, social, and private Life; and to have us, at all Times, in his holy and gracious Keeping and Protection.

"*AND it is further Voted and Resolved*, That it be recommended to the People of this State to refrain, on that Day, from all servile Labour, and unnecessary Recreations: And that his Excellency the Governor be requested to issue a Proclamation, agreeably to this Act."

I HAVE, THEREFORE, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, to make known the same, and earnestly to recommend to the Inhabitants of this State to observe the said *Twentieth* Day of *November*, as a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, agreeably to the Purport and true Intent of the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said State, at Providence, *this Third Day of* November, *in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Four, and of* INDEPENDENCE *the Nineteenth.*

ARTHUR FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command,
HENRY WARD, *Se'cry.*

GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(*From Paris Papers.*)

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

AUGUST 14.

THE Minister from the UNITED STATES to the French Republic, communicates to the Convention the wish of his fellow-citizens for the prosperity of the nation, and asks to whom he is to present his credentials.

Referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

Eschasseriaux reported on the letter of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, referred in the beginning of the sitting to the Committee of Public Safety:

"We have found, said he, no other mode of announcing his diplomatic character to the Republic, than by means of the friendship and fraternity which characterizes a free nation. The fall of the tyrant's throne, has carried with it the remains of ancient diplomatic forms, and the memory of the pompous and ridiculous ceremonies, which the pride of courtiers had invented.

"Let the Minister of the United States come, in the midst of the Representatives of the French nation, and swear the confirmation of that fraternal alliance, which is to make liberty triumph; let him be admitted among you as a friend; let all idle parade disappear, at a moment when the spirit of the two republican nations is about to unite; let friendship be the only master of ceremonies; let him receive in the bosom of the National Convention, when he has declared the object of his mission, from the President, the expression of the fraternal affection of the French nation, and of their desire to cement an alliance, which lays the basis of the freedom of mankind."

Upon the report of the Committee of Public Safety, the Convention decrees, that the Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States shall be introduced into the bosom of the Convention.—He will communicate the object of his mission; the President will give him the fraternal kiss, symbol of the friendship which unites the American and French people.

The President of the Convention, shall write to the President of the American Congress, and transmit the minute of the sitting.

An Account of the Reception of the AMERICAN MINISTER, *in the Convention.*

At the sitting of 28 of Thermidor, (15 of August) Mr. Munro informed the Convention that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the French language to address them in it, but as he had a speech ready written, he desired a Secretary to read it; the speech was as follows:

Citizens, Representatives of the French People,

MY admittance into this Assembly in the presence of the Representatives of the French nation, and my being acknowledged as American Minister, affected my sensibility to a degree which I cannot express. I regard this as a new proof of the friendship and esteem which the French nation has always expressed to their allies, the United States of America.

Republics ought to be still more intimately connected than they are, for they have, on a multitude of accounts, [illegible] governments have a great resemblance. They both are founded on the same principles, and the same basis, the equal and unalienable rights of man. The memory of their past misfortunes will augment their future happiness, and strengthen their union. America had her day of oppression, of danger and of bloodshed; but her sons were virtuous and brave. The storm which had so long darkened her political horizon, is dispelled, and has given her the full enjoyment of peace, of liberty, and of happiness.

France, the friend and ally of America, assisted her in the conflict, and is now entered upon the same honorable career. I rejoice to say, that while the valour, magnanimity and heroism of her troops attract the wonder and applause of the astonished world, the wisdom and firmness of her councils, give the fairest prospect of a successful termination to her efforts. America is not an uninterested spectatrix of the great crisis. As certain proof of the zeal of my countrymen, for the freedom, prosperity and happiness of the French Republic, I assure you, that the Continental Congress have requested the President to make known to you this sentiment, and while acting agreeable to the desire of the two Houses, the President has enjoined me to declare the congeniality of his sentiments with theirs.

As the powers entrusted to me, are now acknowledged by you, I promise to myself the highest satisfaction in the performance of my duty. I am perfectly convinced that while I follow the dictates of my own heart, and offer up my earnest wishes for the liberty and happiness of the French nation, I do express the sentiments of my countrymen; and I shall do every thing which is in my power, to preserve and perpetuate the friendship which subsists between the two Republics. If I have the happiness to act in such a manner as acquires their esteem, I shall consider such an event as the most fortunate of my life, and feel that internal satisfaction which is due to an honest friend of the cause of liberty.

This speech was, during its delivery, repeatedly interrupted by the applauses of the Convention.

The same Secretary then read the letters of credentials.

The President of the Convention replied to this effect:

The French people have never forgotten that they owe to the Americans the imitation of liberty. They admired the sublime insurrection of the American people against Albion of old, so proud, and now so disgraced. They sent their armies to assist the Americans; and in strengthening the independence of that country, the French, at the same time, learned to break the sceptre of their own tyranny, and to erect the statue of liberty on the ruins of a throne founded upon the corruption and the crimes of fourteen centuries.

The President proceeded to remark, that the alliance between the two Republics was not merely a diplomatic transaction, but an alliance of cordial friendship. He hoped that this alliance would be indissoluble, and prove the scourge of tyrants, and the protection of the rights of man. He observed how differently an American Ambassador would have been received in France six years ago, by the usurpers of the liberties of the people; and how much merit he would have claimed, for having graciously condescended to take the United States under his protection. At this day, it is the sovereign people itself, represented by its faithful deputies, that receives the Ambassador with real attachment, while affected formality is at an end. He longed to crown it with the fraternal embrace. "I am charged," said he, "to give it in "the name of the French nation. Come and receive it "in the name of the American nation, and let this "scene destroy the last hope of the impious coalition "of tyrants."

The President gave the fraternal kiss to the Minister, and has declared that he recognized James Munro in this quality.

It was also decreed, on the motion of Moyse Bayley, that the colours of both nations should be suspended at the vault of the hall, as a sign of perpetual alliance and union. The Minister took his seat on the left of the President, and he received the fraternal kiss from several Deputies. The sitting was suspended.

In the National Convention, August 7.

Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety.—Citizens, treason was the order of the day, in Antilles and on the Continent, at one and the same time. The Republic has been betrayed in the colony of St. Domingo by aristocrats, who invited thither the English and the Spaniards. French emigrants in London, negotiated St. Domingo in the hands of king George. Emigrants from St. Domingo intrigued at New York for the ruin of our colonies. Emissaries from the aristocratic colonies transmitted to us details, which we could not confide in. In this state of things, neither contrevent nor confide in. In this state of things, public opinion fluctuated respecting the Commissioners sent to St. Domingo, against whom the Convention passed a decree of accusation. The Deputies from St. Domingo, however, bore testimony to the civism of the Commissioners.

In the mean time, we received news of treasons, from some of the Commandants of the Windward Islands and we took the first favourable opportunity of sending a faithful and active mariner to notify the decree to the Commissioners in St. Domingo, and to proclaim liberty to the blacks, and Commissioners to defend the Windward Islands. Both these missions have been successful. The Commissioners of St. Domingo are now giving us an account of their operations.

Citizens, with our successes on the Frontiers, we will retake our colonies.—The Republic is chiefly on the Continent of the public spirit, and in the imposing [illegible] the National Convention has assumed in the eyes of Europe. He concluded with reading a letter to the Commissioners of the Windward Islands, of which the following is an extract:

"The conquest of Grand Terre, Guadaloupe, is almost a prodigy, and will make an epoch in the annals of liberty. On coming in sight of land, we learned that the Republic had lost her American colonies, that traitors had delivered them to the English. We harrangued our Brothers, and we attempted a buccaneering enterprize. We disembarked 1000 men, without any implements of siege but our bayonets, and the same night fort Fleur d'Epee, defended by 9000 men and artillery was carried.—Three months before, when it was occupied by 210 patriots only, General Grey, and one of the sons of George, with 3000 men, did not get possession of it but with much time and labour. The English, panic struck by the rapidity of this conquest, evacuated the five other forts, leaving us masters of their magazines, and eighty vessels. We released the Patriots, whom they had imprisoned."

A Member. When I left the Windward Islands, all the Republicans promised to conquer, or die in fighting for liberty. The accounts you have just heard, prove that they had kept their word. I move that the Convention decree honorable mention of their conduct, and that of the patriots who joined them to take Guadaloupe.—Decreed.

WARSAW, August 11.

The city of Warsaw itself is not bombarded yet; the Poles have four strong camps before Warsaw, commanded by Kosciusko and three other Generals, who have Kosciusko for their Chief. The Poles have several other camps which keep up an incessant fire upon the Prussians.

The city of Prague, on the other side of the Vistula, is fortified in the same manner as Warsaw. All is quiet in Warsaw, the King is in favour with the Patriots, and has presented the National Council with his last jewels, chiefly for the purpose of casting cannon. The King has demanded a passport of the National Council, in order to repair to the camp of Kosciusko, which was refused him at the present juncture.

In Volhynia, near Kuzeminia, an action has taken place between our troops, and the Russians, in which the latter lost their military chest with 80,000 Polish florins.

LIEBAU, August 12.

On the 6th inst. about 12,000 Poles, mostly regular troops marched with 30 cannons and 2 mortars upon Liebau.

The Russians posted themselves before the town, but were soon overpowered by the Polish troops, who killed and drowned a great number of them.

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It is said the Emperor will set out for Hungary, and that the whole nobility of that Kingdom are to be in a state of requisition.

It is very disagreeable, to see amongst the number of those lately arrested here, as dangerous to the country, many persons of authority, and talents.

HAGUE, August 19.

Last Friday, the 15th, arrived at Rotterdam, the Count d'Artois, without any suite, and yesterday he went on board a ship to take his passage for England. The principal French emigrants, Baron de Breteuil, the Duke de Ules, the Duke of Croffol and the Keeper of the Seal Barentin, paid the day before yesterday, a visit to the above Prince.

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tion of the Republican form of Government. Yesterday one hundred persons were released from the single prison of Luxemburg. The people in great crouds attended this joyful scene, they embraced the prisoners with shouts of Vive la Republique; Vive l'Humanite.

In the last sittings of the Convention and of the Jacobins, long debates have taken place relative to the establishment of the Liberty of the Press, which for some time, has been subject to shameful restrictions.

For a long time the religious of both sexes, and the clergy, have been deprived of the salaries to which they were entitled by a Decree of the Constituent Assembly. Mallarme having mentioned the fact the day before yesterday the Convention immediately decreed, that these salaries should not only be regularly paid in future, but that the arrears should be immediately discharged.

LONDON, August 19.

INSTRUCTIONS

To the Commanders of all Ships of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque against France. Given at our Court of St. James's, the 18th of August, 1794.

WHEREAS by an Article of our Instructions to the Commanders of our Ships of War and Privateers, having Letters of Marque against France, given at our Court of St. James's, the 8th of June, 1793. We thought fit to declare, That it should be lawful to stop all ships, laden wholly or in part with corn, flour, or meal, bound to any [illegible] we purchased on behalf of our government, and the ships be released after such purchase, and after a due allowance of freight; or that the masters of said ships, on giving due security, to be approved by our Court of Admiralty, should be permitted to proceed to dispose of their cargoes of corn, meal and flour, in the ports of any country in amity with us.

We not judging it expedient to continue for the present, the purchase of said cargoes on behalf of our government, are pleased to revoke the said Article, until our further order therein, and to declare that the same shall no longer remain in force:—But we strictly enjoin all Commanders of our Ships of War and Privateers to observe the remaining articles of the said instructions, and likewise all other instructions which we have issued, and which still continue in force.

Game Laws.—The following instance of oppression, attending those remains of feudal tyranny, may be relied on:

A farmer renting a freehold, had the misfortune to kill a hare upon his own grounds! The Lord of the Manor, instead of being contented with the punishment of levying the penalty of 3l. which he might have done before a Justice, was cruel enough to bring an action against him, in which the Farmer was cast. He was afterwards taken in execution for debt and costs, amounting to the enormous sum of 140 odd pounds, and thrown into the King's Bench Prison, where he lay upwards of 11 years; and was only released by the operation of the late Insolvent Act.—This fact, which may be relied on, needs no comment; it must go home to the feelings of all who have a tenth of justice or humanity left, to feel for injuries the most atrocious, and tyranny the most grinding.

Major General Leigh has been appointed Governor of the Carribean Islands, and James Crawford, Esq; of the Bermudian Islands.

AUGUST 21.

His Neapolitan Majesty has ordered several engineers to obtain the most accurate information respecting the changes about Mount Vesuvius, in consequence of the late eruption: the height of the mountain appears to have been diminished about a quarter of a mile; the lava at the highest was thirty six palms or hands in heighth, and a mile in breadth; the habitations that are destroyed are about 18,000, but not more than 23 persons are known to have perished. The King, besides taking every method to relieve the sufferers has caused a new road to be opened through the ruins into the provinces; and the inhabitants were returning in great numbers.

On Sunday, about one in the morning, a fire broke out at Astley's Amphitheatre, which consumed the whole premises. It began in the coffee-room and box lobby, communicated to the engine house and water-tubs on the one hand, to the circus on the other, and afterwards to the stage. The horses were saved.

The property, estimated at 30,000 pounds was not insured to half the amount.

About seventeen of the adjoining houses were burnt, or much damaged.

Mr. Jackson, confined in Newgate on a charge of high treason, has intimated to government, that the life of General O'Harra, must answer for his.

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tion of the Republican form of Government. Yesterday one hundred persons were released from the single prison of Luxemburg. The people in great crouds attended this joyful scene, they embraced the prisoners with shouts of Vive la Republique; Vive l'Humanite.

In the last sittings of the Convention and of the Jacobins, long debates have taken place relative to the establishment of the Liberty of the Press, which for some time, has been subject to shameful restrictions.

For a long time the religious of both sexes, and the clergy, have been deprived of the salaries to which they were entitled by a Decree of the Constituent Assembly. Mallarme having mentioned the fact, the day before yesterday the Convention immediately decreed, that these salaries should not only be regularly paid in future, but that the arrears should be immediately discharged.

LONDON, August 19.

INSTRUCTIONS

To the Commanders of all Ships of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque against France. Given at our Court of St. James's, the 18th of August, 1794.

WHEREAS by an Article of our Instructions to the Commanders of our Ships of War and Privateers, having Letters of Marque against France, given at our Court of St. James's, the 8th of June, 1793. We thought fit to declare, That it should be lawful to stop all ships, laden wholly or in part with corn, flour, or meal, bound to any [illegible] we purchased on behalf of our government, and the ships be released after such purchase, and after a due allowance of freight; or that the masters of said ships, on giving due security, to be approved by our Court of Admiralty, should be permitted to proceed to dispose of their cargoes of corn, meal and flour, in the ports of any country in amity with us.

We not judging it expedient to continue for the present, the purchase of said cargoes on behalf of our government, are pleased to revoke the said Article, until our further order therein, and to declare that the same shall no longer remain in force:—But we strictly enjoin all Commanders of our Ships of War and Privateers to observe the remaining articles of the said instructions, and likewise all other instructions which we have issued, and which still continue in force.

Game Laws.—The following instance of oppression, attending those remains of feudal tyranny, may be relied on:

A farmer renting a freehold, had the misfortune to kill a hare upon his own grounds! The Lord of the Manor, instead of being contented with the punishment of levying the penalty of 3l. which he might have done before a Justice, was cruel enough to bring an action against him, in which the Farmer was cast. He was afterwards taken in execution for debt and costs, amounting to the enormous sum of 140 odd pounds, and thrown into the King's Bench Prison, where he lay upwards of 11 years; and was only released by the operation of the late Insolvent Act.—This fact, which may be relied on, needs no comment; it must go home to the feelings of all who have a sense of justice or humanity left, to feel for injuries the most atrocious, and tyranny the most grinding.

Major General Leigh has been appointed Governor of the Carribean Islands, and James Crawford, Esq; of the Bermudian Islands.

AUGUST 21.

His Neapolitan Majesty has ordered several engineers to obtain the most accurate information respecting the changes about Mount Vesuvius, in consequence of the late eruption: the height of the mountain appears to have been diminished about a quarter of a mile; the lava at the highest was thirty six palms or hands in heighth, and a mile in breadth; the habitations that are destroyed are about 18,000, but not more than 23 persons are known to have perished. The King, besides taking every method to relieve the sufferers has caused a new road to be opened through the ruins into the provinces; and the inhabitants were returning in great numbers.

On Sunday, about one in the morning, a fire broke out at Astley's Ampitheatre, which consumed the whole premises. It began in the coffee-room and box lobby, communicated to the engine house and water-tubs on the one hand, to the circus on the other, and afterwards to the stage. The horses were saved.

The property, estimated at 30,000 pounds was not insured to half the amount.

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If we examine the bridges at Boſton, Salem, Newbury Port, and Haverhill, and in New Jerſey: If we attend to the cotton machinery of New Haven, New-York, Paterſon, Beverly, &c. with the manufactures of duck, cards, nails, &c. we ſhall be aſtoniſhed at the enterprize and induſtry of our countrymen; as well as that ſudden riſe of capital from the funding of our debts, and the eſtabliſhment of credit.——Men who attend to theſe things, will admire and cheriſh our government.

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Accounts from France all agree that the French cruiſers have orders to take all American veſſels in trade with the Britiſh dominions. They take alſo Swediſh and Daniſh veſſels. Thus neutral nations are bandied about by the belligerent powers.

A letter juſt received from Breſt mentions, that ſince the exception of Robeſpierre, the Guillotine, at Paris, has been taken down, and the city is tranquil. Bompard is in priſon, and Vandogen, of the Concorde, has been ſlain in an action.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated 20th Auguſt, to a reſpectable houſe in this city.

"Several regiments are called from the Provinces towards this capital—theſe movements are it is preſumed to guard againſt any ſudden attacks from the French, whoſe diſpoſitions are no longer diſguiſed—as they have lately captured and condemned ſome ſhips belonging to this port of conſiderable value."

A part of the mounted Volunteers of Kentucky have returned from an expedition againſt the Cherokees and Chickamaugas, in which they have deſtroyed 3 Indian towns, 2000 acres of corn, taken 70 ſcalps and 14 priſoners.

NOVEMBER 8.

Laſt Sunday arrived at Philadelphia, the ſhip Manchester, Captain Cox, in 52 days from Liverpool. A gentleman who came paſſenger in this veſſel, ſays, that the French have taken Quelnoy, Valenciennes, Conde, Sluys, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom, and were puſhing on to Amſterdam, where it was expected they would have little reſiſtance, as great numbers of patriots were ready to join them. He confirms the taking of St. Sebaſtian's, &c. with the additional conqueſt of Bilboa.—Stocks, kept up in London through the amazing influx of money and plate from Holland. Lord Howe was at ſea with 28 ſail of the line. The Portugueſe ſquadron was returning to Liſbon. This gentleman has brought letters from Mr. Jay, to the Secretary of State.

The Manchester brings London newſpapers to the 6th, and Liverpool to the 11th of September—Extracts from which, ſee foreign head.

We learn by Capt. Duff, from Teneriffe, that the French have taken Bilboa, and with it upwards of 30 veſſels in the harbour. After the city was taken, they kept the Spaniſh colours flying, which decoyed a number of veſſels.

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State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.
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October Seſſion, A. D. 1794.

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A true Copy:
Witneſs, HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Nov. 11.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Hannah, Almy,	Havannah
Schooner Betſy, Champlin,	Ditto
Sloop Polly Peck,	Ditto
Brig Benjamin, Brookhouſe,	Calais
Sloop Fanny, Gilbert,	New London
—— Aurora, Brown,	New York
—— Lydia, Hefferman,	Providence
—— Leopard, Sharman,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Nancy, Holden,	Baltimore
Schooner Betſy & Polly, Bowen,	Ditto
Sloop George, Butler,	Norfolk
—— Rover, Brown,	Ditto
Schooner Suſanna, Weſtcott,	Ditto
Sloop Nancy, Pearce,	New York
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	Ditto
—— Polly, Arnold,	Ditto
—— Sally, Crapon,	Ditto
—— Fanny, Coggeſhall,	Georgetown
—— Mary, Briggs,	New Bedford
—— Roſanna, Spencer,	Alexandria
—— Rainbow, Armington,	Charleſton

Card Manufactory.

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In THAMES STREET,
Next Houſe Southward of the BRICK MARKET,

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* *The above Skins muſt be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but not oiled.*

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TO BE SOLD BY

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Conſiſting of

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalms and Hymns, Spelling-Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, alſo Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Aſſortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.

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All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtates of WILLIAM BAILEY, JOHN BAILEY, and PHILIP BAILEY, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to the Eſtates of either of the above Perſons, are deſired to make Payment, to

JOSEPH BAILEY, *Adminiſtrator,*

Tiverton, Nov. 7, 1794.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

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THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames-Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made eaſy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 21, 1794.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the Worſhipful Town-Council of South Kingſtown, has allowed Six Months for the Creditors to the Eſtate of JEREMIAH WHALEY, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, to exhibit their Claims to the Subſcribers, appointed by ſaid Council to receive and examine the ſame, who will attend for that Purpoſe at the Houſe of *Henry Potter*, in ſaid Town, on the laſt Saturday in *November, January*, and *February* next, from 1 to 4 o'Clock, P. M. And that Accounts not engaged to and compared with the original Entries, and Obligations or Orders, without their Originals being produced, will not be allowed.

F. PERRY,
HENRY POTTER.

South Kingſtown, Sept. 9, 1794.

All Perſons indebted to the above mentioned Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber, in South Kingſtown, to enable her to ſettle her Adminiſtration.

TAMSEN WHALEY, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Sept. 9, 1794.

Meaſures have been taken, to open a communication of the Hudſon with the Mohawk and the lakes on the Weſt, and with lake Champlain on the North—and we have no doubt, that a buſineſs of ſuch immenſe magnitude, will be carried through every obſtacle.

If we examine the bridges at Boſton, Salem, Newbury Port, and Haverhill, and in New-Jerſey: If we attend to the cotton machinery of New Haven, New-York, Paterſon, Beverly, &c. with the manufactures of duck, cards, nails, &c. we ſhall be aſtoniſhed at the enterprize and induſtry of our countrymen; as well as that ſudden riſe of capital from the funding of our debts, and the eſtabliſhment of credit.—— Men who attend to theſe things, will admire and cheriſh our government.

NOVEMBER 4.

Accounts from France all agree that the French cruiſers have orders to take all American veſſels in trade with the Britiſh dominions. They take alſo Swediſh and Daniſh veſſels. Thus neutral nations are bandied about by the belligerent powers.

A letter juſt received from Breſt mentions, that ſince the execution of Robeſpierre, the Guillotine, at Paris, has been taken down, and the city is tranquil. Bompard is in priſon, and Vandogen, of the Concorde, has been ſlain in an action.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated 20th Auguſt, to a reſpectable houſe in this city.

"Several regiments are called from the Provinces towards this capital—theſe movements are it is preſumed to guard againſt any ſudden attacks from the French, whoſe diſpoſitions are no longer diſguiſed—as they have lately captured and condemned ſome ſhips belonging to this port of conſiderable value."

A part of the mounted Volunteers of Kentucky have returned from an expedition againſt the Cherokees and Chickamaugas, in which they have deſtroyed 3 Indian towns, 2000 acres of corn, taken 70 ſcalps and 14 priſoners.

NOVEMBER 6.

Laſt Sunday arrived at Philadelphia, the ſhip Manchester, Captain Cox, in 52 days from Liverpool. A gentleman who came paſſenger in this veſſel, ſays, that the French have taken Queſnoy, Valenciennes, Conde, Sluys, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom, and were puſhing on to Amſterdam, where it was expected they would have little reſiſtance, as great numbers of patriots were ready to join them. He confirms the taking of St. Sebaſtian's, &c. with the additional conqueſt of Bilboa.—Stocks, kept up in London through the amazing influx of money and plate from Holland. Lord Howe was at ſea with 28 ſail of the line. The Portugueſe ſquadron was returning to Liſbon. This gentleman has brought letters from Mr. Jay, to the Secretary of State.

The Manchester brings London newſpapers to the 6th, and Liverpool to the 11th of September—Extracts from which, ſee foreign head.

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—— Rainbow, Armington,	Charleſton

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Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcripions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames-Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made eaſy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the Worſhipful Town-Council of South Kingſtown, has allowed Six Months for the Creditors to the Eſtate of JEREMIAH WHALEY, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, to exhibit their Claims to the Subſcribers, appointed by ſaid Council to receive and examine the ſame, who will attend for that Purpoſe at the Houſe of *Henry Potter*, in ſaid Town, on the laſt Saturday in *November*, *January*, and *February* next, from 1 to 4 o'Clock, P. M. And that Accounts not engaged to and compared with the original Entries, and Obligations or Orders, without their Originals being produced, will not be allowed.

F. PERRY,
HENRY POTTER.

South Kingſtown, Sept. 9, 1794.

All Perſons indebted to the above mentioned Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber, in South Kingſtown, to enable her to ſettle her Adminiſtration.

TAMSEN WHALEY, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Sept. 9, 1794.

Written for the Anniversary of a MARINE SOCIETY.

WHAT is life but an ocean, precarious, as thoſe
Which ſurround this terraqueous ball?
What is man but a bark, often laden with woes?
What is death but the harbour of all?

On our paſſage, to day may be mild and ſerene,
And our lofticſt canvaſs be ſhewn,
While to-morrow fierce tempeſts may blacken the ſcene,
And our maſts by the board may be gone.

On life's roſy morn, with a proſperous breeze;
We all our light ſails may diſplay,
With a cloudleſs horizon may ſweep at our eaſe,
And of ſorrow never feel the ſalt ſpray;

But, ere we have reach'd our meridian, the gale
From the point of ill fortune may blow,
And the ſun of our being, all cheerleſs and pale,
May ſet in the wild waves of woe.

Experience, when bound o'er the turbulent waves,
Remembers that ills may ariſe,
And with ſedulous care, ere the danger he braves,
His bark with ſpare tackle ſupplies:

So you on life's ocean, with provident minds,
Have here a ſpare anchor ſecur'd,
With which in deſpite of adverſity's winds,
The helpleſs may one day be moor'd.

When the ſtrong arm of winter upliſts the blue main,
And ſnow ſtorms and ſhipwrecks abound,
When hollow cheek'd famine inflicts her felt pain,
And the ſwamp flings deſtruction around,

When the folly of rulers embroils human kind,
And myriads are rob'd of their breath,
This wiſeſt inſtruction may come o'er the mind,
And may ſoften the pillow of death.

The poor widow'd mourner, the ſweet prattling throng,
And the veteran whoſe powers are no more,
Shall here find an arm to defend them from wrong,
And to chaſe meagre WANT from their door:

This is temp'ring the wind to the lamb newly ſhorn,
This is following the ant's prudent ways,
And, O bleſt inſtitution! the child yet unborn
With rapture ſhall liſp forth thy praiſe.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER,—No. VIII.

IT is certainly a ſublime and lofty ſaying of the Prophet, and beautifully expreſſive of the revolutions which it threatens, when, in the name and perſon of JEHOVAH, he declares, "I will wipe Jeruſalem, as a man wipeth a diſh, wiping it, and turning it upſide down." This language ſeems to be adopted, by the reformers of the political world, at the preſent day.—*Europe* is under the hands of the ſcourer; and *America*, has kiſſed the mop.

Surely the foul ſtains of deſpotiſm cannot be too thoroughly cleanſed. Would you bring to your table a veſſel in which the deadlieſt poiſon had been infuſed, without firſt "wiping," and ſcouring it with the utmoſt vigilance:—Would you occupy a peſtilent houſe, without firſt taking ſpecial care to remove every particle of infection:—Away, with the Enſigns of tyranny, ſubſtance and ſhadow.

Thus though the watchful preſervers of freedom in the regenerating city of *New-York*; and forbid it, Juſtice! that ſuch noble zeal in the cauſe, ſhould paſs without its eulogium, or be untold to late poſterity. Monſtrous abſurdity! that a republican city, in a land of liberty—a city, too, which ever boaſted the honour of containing a Democratic Society, ſhould ſo long have ſoftered in its boſom the veſtiges of deſpotiſm, the badges of ſlavery; inſulting the honeſt Republican paſſenger by the inſcription on its walls, of ſuch names as "KING Street,"—"QUEEN Street,"—"CROWN Street," &c. There are now no more.—Let it be told in France, that the walls and ſtreets of *New York* are now become republican walls and ſtreets; and I do hereby recommend it to Citizen ROBESPIERRE, to move a decree in the Convention, "that the city of *New-York* has deſerved well of its country."

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Newport, Nov. 3, 1794.

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Bought, Sold, and Exchanged.

FOR SALE,

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Nº 1 to Nº 8,

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FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Chriſtor. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
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SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

PRIME and CARGO

PORK

By the Barrel, to be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

In Thames ſtreet, Corner of the Old Church-Lane.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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LETTERS from Dr. PRIESTLEY to the JEWISH Nation—Inviting them to an amicable Diſcuſſion of Chriſtianity—Together with DAVID LEVI's Replies thereto.—*Price 3/9d.*

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794

THE Subſcribers, the only preſent and acting Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ROBERT BROWN, late of South Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, and State of Rhode-Iſland, Eſq; deceaſed, hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Accounts or Demands upon the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed for Adjuſtment and Settlement: And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby required to make immediate Payment, as the Executors are determined to cloſe all Demands for or againſt ſaid Eſtate within One Year from the Deceaſe of their Teſtator.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN BROWN,

South Kingſtown, October 24, 1794.

NEW YORK, *October 17, 1794.*

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed; and to be had at all the Book-Stores in NEWPORT, *or of the Author,*

A DISCOURSE, delivered to the NEW YORK SOCIETY, for the Information, and Aſſiſtance, of Perſons emigrating from Foreign Countries;—at the NEW DUTCH CHURCH, Naſſau-Street, on Tueſday the 21ſt of October.—By THOMAS DUNN, an EMIGRANT.

"*Non, mihi ſi linguæ centum ſint, oraque centum,*
"*Ferrea vox, omnes ſcelerum compendre formas.*"

"*Had I an hundred Mouths, an hundred Tongues,*
A Voice of Braſs, and adamantine Lungs,
Not Half, their monſtrous Deeds, could I diſcloſe,
Repeat their Crimes, or count my Country's Woes."

"The Stranger that dwelleth with you, ſhall be unto you as one born among you; and thou ſhalt love him as thyſelf: For ye were Strangers in the Land of Egypt."—*Lev. xix. ver. 34.*

NEW YORK SOCIETY, *for the Information, and Aſſiſtance, of Perſons emigrating from Foreign Countries.*—

Reſolved, That the THANKS OF THIS SOCIETY, be given to the Rev. Mr. THOMAS DUNN; for his excellent DISCOURSE, preached before this Society; at the New Dutch Church, Naſſau Street, on Tueſday Evening the 21ſt of October, 1794.

W. SING, *Preſident,*
S. WAYLAND, *Secretary.*

THE CONTRAST,

SHEWING clearly how much more advantageous it is to purchaſe Policies, than Shares of Tickets; Half a Ticket in the Federal Lottery coſts Four Dollars and an Half; if its Number ſhould draw the higheſt Prize, it would produce only 15,000 Dollars, and the Half of a Houſe, ſubject to a Diſcount of Five per Cent. A ſingle Policy, of *Cole & Goodluck's*, for Two Dollars; if its Number was the ſame would entitle the Poſſeſſor to 25,000 Dollars, free of Diſcount or Deduction, a Quarter Ticket will coſt Two Dollars and a Quarter, and if it drew the higheſt Prize would produce only 7,500 Dollars, and the Fourth of a Houſe, ſubject to a like Diſcount. Whereas *Cole & Goodluck's* Policy for Two Dollars would produce the Poſſeſſor 25,000, free of Diſcount; beſides there are Two capital Prizes that you have a Chance of by the Policies which the Scheme of the Lottery does not give 1,000 Dollars for the Firſt Drawn Number, and 10,000 for the Laſt; underſtand, that on every Prize in the Federal Lottery, *Cole & Goodluck* has inſured a certain Sum except the 10 Dollar Prizes, on them they have made no Inſurance—giving you a fair Chance for near 2000 Prizes from 4 to 25,000 Dollars.—And underſtand likewiſe, that it is not on the Tickets the Inſurance is made, but on the Number of the Policies and the Prizes in the Federal Lottery; for Inſtance, ſhould the Number of your Policy draw the Higheſt Prize, you would be entitled by the Policy to receive from *Cole* and *Goodluck* 25,000 *Dollars*; for the ſecond higheſt, 15,000, and ſo on in Proportion down to 20 Dollar Prizes, for which you would receive 4 Dollars.—Annexed is *Cole & Goodluck's* Scale of Policies, ſhewing you how much they inſure on each Prize, ſo that whatever Prize the Number of your Policy draws in the Federal Lottery, the Sum inſured on that Prize is what you will be entitled to receive from *Cole & Goodluck*, free of Diſcount or Deduction, without any concern with Lottery Tickets, they are as diſtinct from each other as if they were Two different Lotteries.——The generous Confidence they have experienced, and rapid Sale which their Policies have throughout the United States and the Weſt Indies, leave not the leaſt room to doubt, but they will be prepared in due Time to meet the public Wiſh, and diſcharge all their Engagements with Fidelity and Honor.

SCALE of POLICY.

1ſt Capital, on and for it,			25,000
2d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	15,000
3d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	10,000
4th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
5th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3,000
6th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3,000
7th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
2 of 5000 on, and for each,			1000
20 of 1000,		Ditto,	100
100 of 100,		Ditto,	20
200 of 50,		Ditto,	10
400 of 25,		Ditto,	5
1000 of 20,		Ditto,	4
For the Firſt drawn,		—	1,000
For the Laſt drawn,		—	10,000

☞ ORDERS tranſmitted to COLE and GOODLUCK, Poſt paid, No. 115, Water-Street, New York, from any Part of the Continent, incloſing Waſhington Hotel Prize Lottery Tickets, or Bills of any Banking-Houſe in the Union, for the Amount of the Order, will be immediately attended to, and Tickets or Policies remitted to the Party's Addreſs, by the moſt ſafe and expeditious Conveyance.

Price of Tickets and Policies at New York, Federal Tickets, Eight and a Quarter Dollars, Patterſon's Manufactoring Society, Tickets Seven and a Quarter Dollars—Half Policies, One Dollar; whole Policies, Two Dollars. The 25th Share of 50 Policies in Claſs, Four Dollars and an Half. The 25th Share of 100 Policies in Claſs, Nine Dollars: And the Regiſter for One Quarter of a Dollar, entitles the Poſſeſſor to Ten Lottery Tickets, for the Firſt drawn Number,—to 100 Dollars, for the higheſt Prize,—and 500, for the Laſt drawn Blank or Prize; and Permiſſion to examine a Number through the Whole of the Drawing.

N. B. No Diſcount is charged on Prize Tickets in exchange. If the Parties chuſe, Schemes of the Lottery and Scales of the Policies, will be tranſmitted with the Order.

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LETTERS from Dr. PRIESTLEY to the JEWISH Nation—Inviting them to an amicable Diſcuſſion of Chriſtianity—Together with DAVID LEVI's Replies thereto.—*Price* 3*ſ*9*d.*

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794

THE Subſcribers, the only preſent and acting Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ROBERT BROWN, late of South Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, and State of Rhode-Iſland, Eſq; deceaſed, hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Accounts or Demands upon the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed for Adjuſtment and Settlement: And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby required to make immediate Payment, as the Executors are determined to cloſe all Demands for or againſt ſaid Eſtate within One Year from the Deceaſe of their Teſtator.

ROBERT BROWN,
JOHN BROWN,

South Kingſtown, October 24, 1794.

NEW YORK, *October* 27, 1794.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed; and to be had at all the Book-Stores in NEWPORT, *or of the Author,*

A DISCOURSE, delivered to the NEW YORK SOCIETY, for the Information, and Aſſiſtance, of Perſons emigrating from Foreign Countries;—at the NEW DUTCH CHURCH, Naſſau-Street, on Tueſday the 21ſt of October.—By THOMAS DUNN, an EMIGRANT.

"*Non, mihi ſi linguæ centum ſint, oraque centum,*
"*Ferrea vox, omnes ſcelerum compendre formas.*"

"*Had I an hundred Mouths, an hundred Tongues,*
A Voice of Braſs, and adamantine Lungs,
Not Half, their monſtrous Deeds, could I diſcloſe,
Repeat their Crimes, or count my Country's Woes."

"The Stranger that dwelleth with you, ſhall be unto you as one born among you; and thou ſhalt love him as thyſelf: For ye were Strangers in the Land of Egypt."—*Lev.* xix. *ver.* 34.

NEW YORK SOCIETY, *for the Information, and Aſſiſtance, of Perſons emigrating from Foreign Countries.*—

Reſolved, That the THANKS OF THIS SOCIETY, be given to the Rev. Mr. THOMAS DUNN; for his excellent DISCOURSE, preached before this Society; at the New Dutch Church, Naſſau Street, on Tueſday Evening the 21ſt of October, 1794.

W. SING, *Preſident,*
S. WAYLAND, *Secretary.*

THE CONTRAST,

SHEWING clearly how much more advantageous it is to purchaſe Policies, than Shares of Tickets; Half a Ticket in the Federal Lottery coſts Four Dollars and an Half; if its Number ſhould draw the higheſt Prize, it would produce only 15,000 Dollars, and the Half of a Houſe, ſubject to a Diſcount of Five per Cent. A ſingle Policy, of *Cole & Goodluck*'s, for Two Dollars; if its Number was the ſame would entitle the Poſſeſſor to 25,000 Dollars, free of Diſcount or Deduction, a Quarter Ticket will coſt Two Dollars and a Quarter, and if it drew the higheſt Prize would produce only 7,500 Dollars, and the Fourth of a Houſe, ſubject to a like Diſcount. Whereas *Cole & Goodluck*'s Policy for Two Dollars would produce the Poſſeſſor 25,000, free of Diſcount; beſides there are Two capital Prizes that you have a Chance of by the Policies which the Scheme of the Lottery does not give 1,000 Dollars for the Firſt Drawn Number, and 10,000 for the Laſt; underſtand, that on every Prize in the Federal Lottery, *Cole & Goodluck* has inſured a certain Sum except the 10 Dollar Prizes, on them they have made no Inſurance—giving you a fair Chance for near 2000 Prizes from 4 to 25,000 Dollars.—And underſtand likewiſe, that it is not on the Tickets the Inſurance is made, but on the Number of the Policies and the Prizes in the Federal Lottery; for Inſtance, ſhould the Number of your Policy draw the Higheſt Prize, you would be entitled by the Policy to receive from *Cole* and *Goodluck* 25,000 Dollars; for the ſecond higheſt, 15,000, and ſo on in Proportion down to 20 Dollar Prizes, for which you would receive 4 Dollars.—Annexed is *Cole & Goodluck*'s Scale of Policies, ſhewing you how much they inſure on each Prize, ſo that whatever Prize the Number of your Policy draws in the Federal Lottery, the Sum inſured on that Prize is what you will be entitled to receive from *Cole & Goodluck*, free of Diſcount or Deduction, without any concern with Lottery Tickets, they are as diſtinct from each other as if they were Two different Lotteries.——The generous Confidence they have experienced, and rapid Sale which their Policies have throughout the United States and the Weſt Indies, leave not the leaſt room to doubt, but they will be prepared in due Time to meet the public Wiſh, and diſcharge all their Engagements with Fidelity and Honor.

SCALE of POLICY.

1ſt Capital,	on and for it,		25,000
2d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	15,000
3d Ditto,	—	Ditto,	10,000
4th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
5th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3,000
6th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	3,000
7th Ditto,	—	Ditto,	5,000
2 of 5000 on,	and for each,		1000
20 of 1000,		Ditto,	100
100 of 100,		Ditto,	20
200 of 50,		Ditto,	10
400 of 25,		Ditto,	5
1000 of 20,		Ditto,	4
For the Firſt drawn,		—	1,000
For the Laſt drawn,		—	10,000

☞ ORDERS tranſmitted to COLE and GOODLUCK, Poſt paid, No. 115, Water-Street, New York, from any Part of the Continent, incloſing Waſhington Hotel Prize Lottery Tickets, or Bills of any Banking-Houſe in the Union, for the Amount of the Order, will be immediately attended to, and Tickets or Policies remitted to the Party's Addreſs, by the moſt ſafe and expeditious Conveyance.

Price of Tickets and Policies at New York, Federal Tickets, Eight and a Quarter Dollars, Patterſon's Manufactoring Society, Tickets Seven and a Quarter Dollars—Half Policies, One Dollar; whole Policies, Two Dollars. The 25th Share of 50 Policies in Claſs, Four Dollars and an Half. The 25th Share of 100 Policies in Claſs, Nine Dollars: And the Regiſter for One Quarter of a Dollar, entitles the Poſſeſſor to Ten Lottery Tickets, for the Firſt drawn Number,—to 100 Dollars for the higheſt Prize,—and 500, for the Laſt drawn, Blank or Prize; and Permiſſion to examine a Number through the Whole of the Drawing.

N. B. No Diſcount is charged on Prize Tickets in exchange. If the Parties chuſe, Schemes of the Lottery and Scales of the Policies, will be tranſmitted with the Order.